

Dermatemys Mawii, n. s.—Vertebral plates: 1st broad, seven-sided; 2nd, 3rd and 4th longer than broad. Colour pale brown; the upper surface covered with small, close, irregular depressions of a darker brown colour; the shields pale, nearly transparent, very brittle when dry; the under surface uniform pale yellowish white, with slightly sunken grooves.

Length of upper shell 17 inches; width 11 inches; length of sternum $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Remarks.—The specimen appears to be not quite full-grown. It has much of the external appearance of *Phrynops Geoffroyii*, and the general thinness of the scales of *Chelydidae*; but there is no appearance of any scar on the inner surface of the sternum for the attachment of the pelvis; and though the gular scale is worn and nearly obliterated, yet it is sufficiently distinct to show that it has no inter-gular plate.

3. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CRUSTACEA FROM THE EASTERN SEAS.

BY ADAM WHITE, F.L.S.

Family INACHIDÆ.

Genus DOCLEA, Leach.

DOCLEA CALCITRAPA, White, n. s., List of Specimens of Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 4.

Carapace with seventeen large spines on the back and sides, and sixteen smaller tubercles on the upper surface; seven of the large spines down the middle of carapace, six of them erect, the sixth springing from the base of the much-elongated horizontal terminal spine; the last of the spines of the side much longer than the other three. The whole surface seems to have been covered with hairs. The four hind pairs of legs are very long and slender.

Breadth of carapace 1 inch 4 lines; length 1 inch 10 lines.

A species distinguishable at first sight from the four species hitherto described, of all of which there are specimens in the Museum Collection.

Hab. Philippine Islands (Zebu): Brit. Museum. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

Family MAIADÆ.

HYASTENUS, White.

Carapace rather oblong, rounded on the sides behind, before and behind the eyes straight; a slight transverse groove in upper orbit; front with two horns as long as the carapace, at first parallel and then diverging and directed slightly downwards; outer antennæ with all the joints cylindrical; the insertion of the basal joint concealed by the frontal horn.

Fore-legs slender; second pair of legs the longest and very slender; terminal joint with the edge spined.

A genus allied to *Hyas* and *Chorinus*, the only species of which was long ago figured in the large work of Seba.

HYASTENUS SEBÆ, White, List of Specimens of Crust. in Brit. Mus.
p. 6.

Upper surface somewhat roughish, and covered with a delicate down.

Cancer araneus cornutus alter, Seba, Thes. iii. 45. t. 18. f. 12.

Hab. Philippine Islands. From the collection of Mr. Cuming.

Also found by Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, C.B.

Family PARTHENOPIDÆ.

CERATOCARCINUS, Adams & White.

Form of the carapace somewhat pentagonal; the sides, over the insertion of the first pair of legs, produced into a large spine directed slightly forwards; front wide and prominent, projecting on each side in the form of conical horns, widely separate from each other. Eyes rather small, peduncles short, the eye fitting into a groove on the side of the beak. Outer antennæ considerably developed, the terminal appendages at least half the length of the whole antennæ, and projecting beyond the horns of the beak.

First pair of legs much-elongated; the sides nearly parallel; the wrist somewhat pear-shaped, without spines on the inside, the edges of the pincers meeting and serrated. The second pair of legs longer, more slender than the last three pairs; the tarsal joint slender and elongated; fourth and fifth pairs of equal length; the fifth pair, as in *Eumedonus*, placed so high as nearly to conceal the insertion of the fourth pair; the tarsal joints of these legs thick; the claw at the end translucent. Abdomen of male as in *Eumedonus*; the female unknown.

This genus is closely allied to *Eumedonus* of Prof. Milne Edwards (Crust. i. 349), and, like it, comes from the Eastern Seas.

CERATOCARCINUS LONGIMANUS, n. s., List of Specimens of Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 125.

Two pointed transverse tubercles, tufted with hair at the end, on the back of the carapace, behind the eyes; the first pair of legs covered with minute warts and with several deep longitudinal grooves; the pincers blackish brown, except at the base.

Hab. North coast of Borneo (Balambangan): British Museum. Presented by Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., R.N.

When alive, according to the observations of Arthur Adams, Esq., who found it, the colour of this species is blood-red, with five light bands across the carapace.

GONATONOTUS, Adams & White.

Carapace pentagonal, depressed, the lateral angles very sharp; the front very wide, lamelliform, dilated, rounded, slightly notched at the end. Eyes large, prominent; peduncles short, inserted in a deepish notch on the side. Outer antennæ with the terminal appendage elongated.

First pair of legs thickish; the wrist rounded and spined on the inside, the claws serrated on the edge; third and fourth pairs of

legs rather longer than the second and fifth; the tarsal joints of the second, third, fourth and fifth pairs of equal size and thickness; the fifth pair of legs inserted above the fourth pair.

Abdomen of female seven-jointed; three or four of the basal joints seen from above. Male unknown.

This genus is allied to *Eumedonus*.

GONATONOTUS PENTAGONUS, n. s., List of Specimens of Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 125.

Carapace above closely verrucose, the warts depressed; a strongish ridge across the back, extending from one lateral angle to the other, with two tubercles in the middle; the front grooved down the middle; the centre of the back with two longitudinal impressions; terminal joint of abdomen in female verrucose.

First pair of legs verrucose; the pincers grooved.

Mr. Adams found this species on the coast of Borneo. When alive it is of a brick-red colour, with the chelæ crimson; under surface rufous.

LAMBRUS LAMELLIGER, White, List of Specimens of Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 12.

Front depressed, flat, thin; upper surface of carapace with three largish protuberances behind, one in the middle and one on each side; carapace longer than wide; sides about the middle crenated; fore-legs very long.

Breadth of carapace $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Philippine Islands. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

LAMBRUS TURRIGER, White, List of Specimens of Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 12.

Carapace longer than wide; front small, depressed and considerably grooved in the middle, the side with a small tooth on each side; back of carapace with four elevated spines, thickened and blunt at the end, the first about midway between front and back; behind it another much higher, and one on each side of this; on the hind margin of carapace, in the middle, are two spines.

Arms very long, verrucose; legs very slender and smooth.

Breadth of carapace about 4 lines; length about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Philippine Islands: British Museum. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

Also brought by Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., R.N.

4. ON SOME UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA IN THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. BY EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Esq., F.L.S. &c. &c.

Genus PIERIS.

PIERIS PHAOLA. *Pi. alis omnibus supra albis, anticarum margine externo latè nigro, posticarum punctis sex nigris notato, subtus pallidè flavescentibus, basi flavis, marginibus externis nigro-punctatis.* Exp. alar. $2\frac{1}{4}$ unc. vel 57 millim.

Hab. Fernando Po.